

**TENNESSEE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FISCAL REVIEW COMMITTEE**



FISCAL NOTE

HB 2725 - SB 2580

March 5, 2012

SUMMARY OF BILL: Requires the Department of Human Services (DHS) to implement a program of substance abuse testing for each adult applicant who is otherwise eligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or a successor program. Authorizes an applicant to notify the test administrator of any prescription or over-the-counter medication the applicant is taking. Requires each applicant to sign a written acknowledgment of the provisions above. Specifies that the cost of testing is the responsibility of the individual tested. Requires DHS to provide notice that the drug test may be avoided if the individual chooses not to apply for TANF. Requires that one parent in two-parent families and any teen parent not living with a parent, legal guardian, or other adult caretaker to comply with the drug testing requirement. Requires all drug tests to be performed by licensed diagnostic companies approved by DHS. Requires a confirmatory second test for individuals who fail the initial test. Prohibits an individual who has tested positive from receiving benefits for one year, unless the individual completes a substance abuse treatment program and tests negative twice at least thirty days apart. In such cases, the individual can reapply for benefits after six months of the initial test. Prohibits an individual who has tested positive after reapplying for the benefits from receiving such benefits for a period of three years, unless the individual completes a substance abuse treatment program and tests negative twice at least thirty days apart. Requires an appropriate protective payee to be designated to receive benefits on behalf of a child whose parent is deemed ineligible for TANF benefits as a result of failing the drug test. Protects the confidentiality of information concerning drug test results.

ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT:

**Increase State Expenditures – \$244,600/FY12-13
\$186,500/FY13-14
\$172,300/FY14-15 and Subsequent Years**

Other Fiscal Impact – The total decrease in recurring state expenditures from benefit sanctions as a result of the new eligibility requirement is estimated to be \$1,280,040. These TANF funds, not expended due to applicant sanctions, can be utilized by DHS in administering the drug testing program. However, according to DHS, the Department is already at the cap of allowable administrative costs for TANF and any cost avoidance resulting from this bill would be used to serve TANF eligible clients, resulting in an equal increase in recurring state expenditures, for a net impact of zero on TANF funds. It is anticipated that passage of this bill would result in legal action against the state, with litigation costs exceeding \$100,000.

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Assumptions:

- The cost of drug testing will be the responsibility of the individual tested. DHS will not reimburse any individuals for such cost. The cost of any confirmation tests will be borne by the laboratory conducting such tests.
- DHS will require an additional position to manage and coordinate the activities of the statewide program. The position will require extensive knowledge of drug testing procedures and be responsible for consulting with staff on interpretation of test results. The recurring increase in state expenditures associated with this position will be \$74,709 for salary (\$54,600), benefits and insurance (\$14,089) and office supplies and connections (\$6,020). Half of this increase in expenditures, or \$37,355, will occur in FY12-13 due to the effective date of the program of January 1, 2013. A one-time increase in state expenditures of \$1,100 for wiring connections and equipment.
- Modifications of the current TANF eligibility system (ACCESS) will require 900 contracted hours for analysis, design and testing at a cost of \$79 per hour, for a total one-time increase in state expenditures of \$71,100 (900 x \$79). Maintenance on the current system will be performed for one year, resulting in an increase in one-time state expenditures of \$14,220 (\$71,100 x 20%) in FY13-14.
- Modification of the TANF eligibility system (VIP) which will replace the current ACCESS system will also require 900 contracted hours for analysis, design and testing at a cost of \$101 per hour, for a total one-time increase in state expenditures of \$90,900 (900 x \$101). A recurring increase in state expenditures for maintenance cost will be \$18,180 (\$90,900 x 20%).
- According to DHS, the average monthly amount of benefits for an adult TANF client is approximately \$40.
- According to DHS, there are approximately 48,000 adult individuals eligible for TANF benefits every year. The proposed legislation will require all 48,000 to undergo testing for substance abuse.
- According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 8.7 percent of individuals 12 years of age and over reported illicit drug use in the past month.
- It is estimated that approximately 4,176 applicants will test positive for illicit drug use (48,000 x 8.7%).
- DHS estimates that approximately 25 percent, or 1,044, will be adults testing positive for TANF child-only cases which will not lead to a sanction of benefits.
- DHS further estimates that the new eligibility requirement will result in approximately 1,550 new appeals, with a 15 percent, or 233, success rate. DHS will be required to provide benefits retroactive to the date of application for those individuals. The average length of time for an appeal is approximately 90 days, or 3 months of benefits. As a result, DHS will retroactively expend \$27,960 (233 x \$40 x 3).
- It is estimated that one additional position will be required to conduct the hearings for these new appeals. The recurring increase in state expenditures associated with this position will be \$79,430 for salary (\$55,200), benefits and insurance (\$14,180) and office supplies and connections (\$10,050). Half of this increase in state expenditures, or \$39,715, will occur in FY12-13 due to the effective date of the program of January 1, 2013. A one-time increase in state expenditures of \$4,400 for office furniture and equipment.

- Approximately 2,899 (4,176 - 1,044 - 233) will be subject to sanctions of one year in length. It is estimated that 80 percent of such individuals, or 2,319, will seek substance abuse treatment.
- Based on information presented in a 2007 study conducted by the University of Memphis, *Substance Abuse Treatment Effectiveness in Tennessee: 2005-2006 Statewide Treatment Outcomes Evaluation*, approximately 20 percent of individuals applying for drug treatment found an opening in a program to receive treatment. Approximately 75 percent of such individuals successfully completed the program.
- It is estimated that 348 individuals ($2,319 \times 20\% \times 75\%$) will successfully complete a drug treatment program and will be able to reapply and receive benefits after six months from the date of the original application.
- The total six-month benefit sanctions for these individuals will be \$83,520 ($348 \times \40×6).
- The remaining 2,551 individuals ($4,176 - 1,044 - 233 - 348$) will be sanctioned for a full year, for a total of \$1,224,480 ($2,331 \times \40×12).
- The total decrease in recurring state expenditures resulting from sanctions as a result of the new eligibility requirement will be \$1,280,040 ($\$83,520 + \$1,224,480 - \$27,960$).
- The total increase in state expenditures in FY12-13 will be \$244,570 ($\$37,355 + \$1,100 + \$71,100 + \$90,900 + \$39,715 + \$4,400$).
- The total increase in state expenditures in FY13-14 will be \$186,539 ($\$74,709 + \$14,220 + \$18,180 + \$79,430$).
- The total increase in state expenditures in FY14-15 and subsequent years will be \$172,319 ($\$74,709 + \$18,180 + \$79,430$).
- TANF funds not expended due to applicant sanctions can be utilized by DHS in administering the drug testing program. However, according to DHS, the Department is already at the cap of allowable administrative costs for TANF and any cost avoidance resulting from this bill would be used to serve TANF eligible clients.
- DHS anticipates that passage of this bill would result in legal action against the state, with litigation costs exceeding \$100,000. A 2003 Federal Court of Appeals decision (*Marchwinski v. Howard*) enjoined Michigan from conducting suspicionless drug testing, ruling that the process, without probable cause, violated the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, since the program did not meet the criteria for exceptions to the Fourth Amendment. Further, a similar law was passed in Florida in 2010, but resulted in a lawsuit (*Lebron v. Wilkins*) which concluded that, among other things, Florida did not show that the drug testing program meets the criteria for exceptions to the Fourth Amendment, and resulted in blocking the State of Florida from conducting drug testing of welfare recipients.

CERTIFICATION:

The information contained herein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lucian D. Geise". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Lucian" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Geise".

Lucian D. Geise, Executive Director

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